

Alitalia DC-9 hijacked

ERMO, Jan. 14 (R) — An Alitalia DC-9 airliner landed at an airport tonight after being hijacked on a flight from Rome to Tunis via Malta, police said. The plane, with 83 passengers and a crew of five, was over Maltese airspace when a lone hijacker, reported to be an Arab and speaking French, told the pilot to divert to Tripoli in the Libyan Jamahiriya. The pilot said it was not possible due to a sandstorm in the area, so the plane requested permission to land at Malta. When refused, it landed at Palermo, police said. In Rome, an Alitalia spokesman said 21 of the passengers were Italian and the rest of North African nationalities. The hijacker later offered to release the women and children on board if the plane was refuelled and the hijacker's marksman stationed at the airport were removed. Authorities at Palermo's Punta Raisi airport refused this demand.

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AMMAN, TUESDAY JANUARY 15, 1980 — SAFAR 27, 1400

Iran orders U.S. journalists out

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 (R) — Iran's Revolutionary Council ordered tonight that all U.S. journalists must leave Iran but, according to informed sources, shelved a similar order against British and West German correspondents. A member of the council said on leaving a meeting of the ruling body that "all American journalists will be expelled from Iran very soon because of publication of malicious news." Informed sources said it was understood the U.S. journalists would have to leave the country within two days. The council member said journalists from Britain and West Germany would receive a severe warning about their future coverage of events in Iran.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سبتمبر تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

West Bank goes on strike
to protest Israel's policies

L AVIV, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — Palestinians in Arab East Jerusalem went on strike today to protest against Israel's policies in occupied Arab territories.

Shops, schools and public services were closed in East Jerusalem, Nablus, Hebron, Ramallah and other centres. The strike was prompted by a decision by the Arab Jerusalem Electricity Corporation, the biggest Arab-owned company in the occupied territories, to cut off power to the West Bank.

Company Chairman Anwar al-Bahadur told Reuters he would not discuss the plan with Israeli officials. The area was reported calm this morning but Israeli troops patrolled the towns.

West Bank leaders decided last night to strike after Israeli authorities prevented a protest in occupied Jerusalem following Friday's prayers in Al-Aksa mosque.

Meanwhile, two Israeli delegations flew to Cairo today to discuss West Bank autonomy and the realisation of relations between Egypt and Israel.

The first to leave was a technical delegation to the autonomy talks, led by Mr. Mahmud Kuberky, or general of the interior.

Hours later another delegation flew to Cairo to select a site for the Israeli embassy in Cairo when diplomats exchanged on Feb. 26.

Kuberky said before leaving that the autonomy talks were

moving into what he called their second and more important phase. Last night Israel Radio said the Israeli cabinet postponed discussion of an Egyptian proposal that Arabs in the occupied Gaza Strip should get self-rule before it is implemented on the West Bank.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat made the proposal in Aswan last week at his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Mr. Begin's aides said then that it would be put to the cabinet yesterday.

Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor confirmed that the proposal had not been discussed. Israel Radio said several ministers including Mr. Begin and Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, had expressed opposition to the idea in informal meetings. A special cabinet meeting in the near future would discuss the proposal.

The Haaretz newspaper said today Israel had drawn up a model for Palestinian autonomy in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip in which Israel maintains full authority for security, public lands and legislation.

According to the newspaper, the autonomous Palestinian council would be responsible for education, agriculture, health, transportation, local police and religious affairs.

The source of the council's authority would be Israeli law, the newspaper reported.

There was no official confirmation of the Haaretz report. According to Haaretz, the model calls for cooperation between Israel and the autonomous council in the areas of land registration, "abandoned" property, census, customs duties and water resources.

The Israel working team which left for Cairo today, would present the model to Egyptian officials on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Israeli and Egyptian military committees were meeting at an airbase in the Sinai Peninsula to work out final details of Israel's pullback to the Al-Arish-ras Mohammad line on Jan. 25. A spokesman for the military command said Israel planned a demonstrative military parade of armour and air force units to mark the Israeli withdrawal.

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Three members of Israel's border patrol stand guard on a corner overlooking the market in Arab East Jerusalem Monday as shops closed as part of a general strike declared by Arab businesses to protest the Israeli government's decision to buy the Jerusalem District Electricity Company. (AP wirephoto)

Despite Soviet veto

U.S. to impose economic sanctions against Tehran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (R) — The White House said today it would impose economic sanctions against Iran despite a Soviet veto of U.N. Security Council action aimed at freeing American hostages held in Tehran since Nov. 4.

A statement authorised by President Carter called last night's veto an act of political cynicism aimed at advancing Soviet designs in Iran as Russian troops were crushing the independence of neighbouring Afghanistan.

The statement said the United States was working with other countries to implement sanctions that the Security Council on Dec. 31 voted to approve if the hostages were not released.

The White House said the Soviet veto of action to carry out the terms of the Dec. 31 resolution did not affect the plans of the United States and at least some of its friends and allies.

It emphasised the view that the United States had ample authority to impose sanctions by itself, or in concert with other countries, under the Dec. 31 Security Council resolution, which was approved by a vote of 11-0.

In Tehran, the Iranian government urged allies of the United States today not to back any unilateral U.S. action against Iran.

The Iranian foreign ministry statement was the first official reaction to last night's United Nations Security Council vote.

"Now that the baseless and obstinate attempts of America have been defeated, we insistently demand that other governments do not enter the political games of America and refrain from any measure which would result in the straining of relations between our countries," the ministry said.

The statement appeared to be in reply to comments by Washington's U.N. ambassador, Mr. Donald McHenry, after last night's vote, when he urged member countries to back independent U.S. action against Iran.

The resolution was approved by Britain, France, Norway, Portugal, Jamaica, Niger, Tunisia, the Philippines and Zambia but blocked by the Soviet veto. Bangladesh and Mexico abstained. East Germany cast a negative vote.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh told a press conference shortly before the sanctions vote was taken that U.S. pressure on Iran was preventing a solution to the crisis and he was prepared to see it continue "more or less forever."

main points. He was referring to his latest message to the United Nations stressing that the General Assembly had been asked to express its views on the extradition of the Shah, the return of his wealth to Iran and the situation of the hostages. "Otherwise I see no other solution of the problem," the foreign minister said.

He acknowledged that the latest Iranian proposal to the United Nations did not represent a change in its position. "It's basically the same proposal," he said.

Asked about Iran's reaction to the presence of Soviet troops in neighbouring Afghanistan, Mr. Qotbzadeh said: "The Soviet Union is in Afghanistan because the United States doesn't understand it should get out of Iran and Iranian politics. As long as they continue to interfere in Iran and other places, the Soviet Union finds a golden opportunity to



U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry (right) speaks to Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky prior to the start of Sunday's Security Council meeting at U.N. headquarters. Mr. McHenry urged the council to vote economic sanctions against Iran to show 'the world is determined to see the hostages freed.' (AP wirephoto)

Egypt prosecutors question leftists
for planning anti-state activities

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (R) — Prosecutors are questioning 94 recently arrested leftists suspected of planning anti-state activities. The semi-official daily Al-Ahram reported today.

The newspaper said the leftists belonged to two banned organisations: the Egyptian Communist Party and the Egyptian Workers Party.

Many anti-state documents and leaflets had been seized at a clandestine headquarters of the Egyptian Workers Party. Al-Ahram said.

Al-Ahram said 14 of the accused had been remanded in custody but did not say where or when the arrests had been made. Meanwhile, persons entering Coptic churches in Egypt were being searched in the wake of bomb explosions at two churches in the Mediterranean city of Alex-

andria, religious officials here said today.

The explosions on Jan. 6, the eve of the Coptic Orthodox Christmas, resulted in the death of one person and injury of seven others, informed sources in Alexandria said.

The police chief of the city, Maj. Gen. Fawzi Maas, confirmed the incidents and said there were arrests made, but gave no further details.

According to Coptic religious officials one bomb went off in a church in Sporting, a suburban district in Alexandria, damaging the valuable stained-glass windows, and the other went off in the courtyard of a church in Ghet-El Enab, a densely populated area of the city.

The churches were packed with worshippers, and this God's blessing that there were no more

casualties," said Bishop Samuel, assistant to Coptic Orthodox Pope Shenouda. He explained that the explosion in the church occurred in a distant wing where there were few people, and the one in the courtyard "blew up the person who was throwing it in."

Interior ministry officials said yesterday police had rounded up more than 3,000 people in a crackdown on "criminals" and seized more than 380 unlicensed weapons.

The raids, carried out in the past few days as part of regular monthly campaigns by police in different parts of the country, were against drug traffickers, thieves, prostitutes and people evading court rulings, and to forestall attempts at revenge, especially in Upper Egypt, the officials claimed.

Last leg of five-state tour
Hussein reviews talks
outcome with Qabous

MUSCAT, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein tonight reviewed the outcome of his talks in a

number of Arab countries with Sultan Qabous Ibn Said of Oman, the Jordan News Agency (JNA) reported.

It said the King met Sultan Qabous at Al Alam palace soon after arriving here from Qatar on the last leg of his tour. He also has visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain.

King Hussein also presented a comprehensive analysis to the developments the Arab homeland is passing through and an evaluation of the current international situation, JNA said.

Sultan Qabous presented the Omani point of view in this respect, it added.

The two leaders emphasised the importance of coordination in Arab relations and action according to a joint position within the framework of Arab solidarity, the agency said.

The two sides discussed means of strengthening bilateral relations, according to JNA.

The king is accompanied on his tour by a delegation including the prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the chief of the royal court, Mr. Ahmad Al-Lawzi, the court minister, Mr. Amer Khammash, and the military secretary to His Majesty, Lt. Gen. Mohammad Idriss.

In Doha earlier today, King Hussein held talks on the international situation and Middle East developments with the Amir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani.

The Gulf News Agency yesterday quoted Sharif Abdul Hamid as saying King Hussein and Sheikh Khalifa discussed the Middle East situation and developments in Afghanistan.

The premier said King Hussein's tour was aimed at co-ordinating views of the Arab countries on both the Middle East and the international situation.

JNA quoted Sharif Abdul Hamid as saying King Hussein's talks in Bahrain, a continuation of similar ones in Riyadh and Kuwait, dealt with "a review of the Arab situation and the co-ordination of positions with the sister Arab states in the spirit of joint Arab action and solidarity and in the framework of the resolutions on the Baghdad and Tunis Arab summit conferences."

He added that Bahrain and Jordan "evaluated the current international situation and its effects on the Arab World in the spirit of our keenness to protect Arab rights and the Palestinian cause and to maintain the atmosphere of overall Arab solidarity."

The prime minister was today quoted by the Bahraini daily Akhbar Al-Khaleej newspaper as saying that King Hussein and the Amir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa yesterday discussed the situation in Afghanistan and the Middle East developments.

The Qatari English weekly Gulf Times said in an editorial the king's visit was a timely reminder of the internal problems still facing the Arab World.



His Majesty King Hussein stands to attention during arrival ceremonies at Doha airport Monday, when he was welcomed by the Amir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani. (AP wirephoto)

Karmal announces his
final government lineup

KABUL, Jan. 14 (R) — New Afghan leader Babrak Karmal has announced his final government lineup with three military men in the seven-member presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

A hard-line Marxist, Mr. Assadullah Sarwari, is named as deputy premier, vice-president of the Revolutionary Council and a member of the politburo. He clearly emerges as the number two man in the Soviet-backed government which took over in Kabul after the Dec. 27 coup that toppled President Hafizullah Amin's regime.

Also prominent in the new hierarchy is Afghanistan's former ambassador to Washington, Mr. Noor Ahmad Noor, who is a member of the presidium and the politburo.

Mr. Karmal also announced a 57-member secretariat of the ruling Revolutionary Council, including one woman, Dr. Anahita Rat who is also minister of education and member of the politburo.

The new president named 20 non-party members as ministers, and said the government would assimilate on a large-scale all non-party men who were "experienced, honest and men of learning and the intelligents without any discrimination."

Ben Jedid reshuffles
Algerian government

ALGIERS, Jan. 14 (R) — Abdoul Ghani previously held the portfolio. Mr. Ibrahim Brahimi, forests secretary of state and acting water resources minister, is now formally taking over the water resources minister, replacing Mr. Ahmad Ghozali, who was dismissed last October by President Ben Jedid.

The communiqué said the portfolios of minister adviser had been abolished in order to form bodies stipulated in the constitution. Under a constitutional reform adopted last summer, the president can appoint vice-presidents, but there was no hint that Mr. Bouteflika would hold such an office.

The other minister adviser, Mr. Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim, who also held the portfolio under Mr. Boumedienne, becomes chairman of the sole political party's education and information committees.

Mr. Ibrahim, who is also chairman of the newly created audit office, played a prominent role in the negotiations which led to the peace agreement last August between Mauritania and the Polisario Front guerrillas fighting for Western Saharan independence.

Mauritania then withdrew from the part of the former Spanish colony it had administered since 1976 and Morocco annexed the whole territory.

Mr. Ibrahim also mediated earlier this month in the dispute between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Libyan Jamahiriya, informed sources said.



Abdul Aziz Bouteflika

Regional Briefs

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (R) — One person was killed and 61 were injured, some seriously, in a collision involving three suburban buses near Cairo today, police said. The accident took place near Shwan, 20 kilometres to the south of Cairo. Officials said a wet cut caused the stoppage of two trains on the same line and then the power was restored a third train ran into them. All the three trains were badly damaged. Hospital officials said some of those injured were discharged after treatment.

OKYO, Jan. 14 (R) — Mr. Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, said in an interview published today that the PLO and its supporters would use oil and oil products to boost its struggles. "The PLO and its supporting forces will adopt stronger policies than before (in the 1980s). We will use the oil, the oil dollar and economic resources as arms and mobilise the aid of the Arabs," he told the mass-circulation Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun. He said in the interview at his circuit office on Saturday that the Iranian crisis would force the United States to change its policy towards the Middle East, particularly the Palestinian problem. He did not elaborate. He also said he would be willing to visit Tokyo if an invitation was forthcoming. Last week, Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said government officials would meet Mr. Arafat if he visited Japan at the invitation of a private Japanese organisation.

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 (R) — Iran's banking chief was quoted today as saying Iran would keep up pressure on London money markets until Britain disowned President Carter's policy towards Iran. Central Bank Governor Ali Reza Nobari was speaking at a press conference for Iranian journalists last night reported by the Bamand newspaper today. He did not specify what form such pressure could take, but unconfirmed reports over the last month have indicated that Iran was withdrawing funds from British banks and depositing them in countries deemed sympathetic to Tehran.

AIROBI, Jan. 14 (R) — The West German minister of state at the foreign office, Dr. Hildegard Hamm-Breuer had weekend talks with Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre on strengthening ties between the two countries, Radio Mogadishu said today. The West German minister later visited aid projects before leaving Mogadishu last night. She told reporters at the airport that, at talks with Somali leaders during her three days visit had been successful, the radio, monitored here, said.

AIROBI, Jan. 14 (R) — The Ethiopian defence minister has said South Yemeni troops helping to fight Ethiopian secessionists have severed relations between the two countries in blood. Addis baba Radio said today. Brig. Gen. Tesfaye Gebre Kidan was speaking at a weekend dinner in honour of a South Yemeni delegation led by Defence Minister Col. Ali Ahmad Nasser. Diplomatic sources said a battalion of South Yemeni troops last November helped Ethiopian forces repulse a siege on the port of Massawa by guerrillas fighting for the secession of Eritrea province. The South Yemeni minister said his forces were ready to spill their blood again if an attempt was made to subvert the Ethiopian revolution. The delegation arrived last Friday on a week's visit to Ethiopia, the radio said.

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 (R) — The bodies of two women and a man were found in a ditch near the Tehran sports stadium early today, apparently the victims of a death squad calling itself "Falcon of Islamic Revolution," the evening newspaper Kayhan reported. The bodies of the unidentified people, who had all been shot, bore the name of the group on their wrists in felt-tipped pen. Notes pinned to their bodies bore the words: "Court of the Falcon Revolution." The first victims of the group, two men and a woman, were found in north Tehran streets earlier this month. Notes on their bodies alleged the women were prostitutes and the men smugglers.

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The visiting Dutch parliamentary delegation discusses the Middle East situation with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qassem.

Dutch delegation arrives in Jordan

AMMAN, Jan. 14 (JNA)—His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received in his office this evening the visiting Dutch parliamentary delegation.

The Crown Prince discussed with them the Middle East situation, Afghanistan and the conflict between the superpowers in the area and its effect on the Palestinian issue.

Prince Hassan emphasised to the delegation's members the necessity of securing the Palestinian peoples' rights, foremost of which is their right to self-determination.

The Crown Prince called on Holland to contribute, along with other European countries, to the attainment of a permanent and just settlement in the Middle East.

The delegation, which arrived in Amman today for a two-day visit in the course of a Middle East tour, earlier had met with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qassem for an exchange of views on the Middle East problem.

The minister explained Jordan's stand on the issue, stressing the fact that partial and separate solutions cannot achieve a durable and comprehensive peace. He also urged a more active role on the part of the EEC nations in peace efforts.

The delegation later called on the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, and the President of the National Consultative Council, Mr. Ahmad Tarawneh, for a discussion of parliamentary affairs and means of promoting friendly relations between Holland and Jordan. The eight-member delegation, which is on a fact finding mission, also visited the Royal Scientific Society and met with its Director General, Dr. Albert Butros.

Afterwards, it called at the Baq'a refugee camp north of Amman and met with UNRWA officials and refugees representatives. The delegation was briefed on various services extended to the refugees and the general conditions in the camp.

Japanese firm signs Yarmouk construction design contract

By Ron Cathell
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 14 — A major step towards the realisation of Yarmouk University's new campus was taken today with the signing of a JD 2.35 million contract for construction design and preparation of construction tender documents for phase one of the JD 100 million project.

The Japanese firm Kenzo Tange and Urtec, which prepared the master plan for the campus, was awarded the contract in a joint venture with the local firm Ja'far Touqan. Professor Kenzo Tange, president of the company, travelled from Japan for the signing ceremony. Signing for Yarmouk University was its president, Dr. Adnan Badran.

"It is a great pleasure and privilege to sign into action today the brainchild from your school of thought," Dr. Badran told his Japanese guest.

The contract caps the end of three years of careful planning by both the Japanese firm and the university's academic strategists.

The new campus has been designed to fit in with the university's academic goals of filling Jordan's needs for highly trained scientific and technical manpower while at the same time creating an attractive academic community.

Prof. Kenzo Tange kept the social importance of a university in mind while preparing the mas-



Yarmouk University President Dr. Adnan Badran signs a JD 2.35 million contract with Professor Kenzo Tange, president of the Japanese consulting firm Kenzo Tange and Urtec, as part of the phase one work for the school's new campus.

ter plan. "A university is not just a teaching machine," he said. "It should also be a society and community. It should interact with the entire community and not be closed. I think the university and the Irbid region will develop together. The university will create many jobs, both within the university and within the community."

This view parallels Jordan's national development plans that call for regionalisation of urban centres and stepping up medium and small-scale industry. In this way Yarmouk University is a model and testing ground for Jordan's national development goals. It is expected that a major community will grow up around the university and attract business, industry and people away from Amman's crowded urban centre.

By the end of this year, construction for phase one of the project should be under way, and in three years the Faculty of Engineering, the first to be completed on the new campus, should begin holding classes.

The entire project will take 10 to 15 years to complete while phase one is scheduled to be completed in five years. Construction will be divided into nine subphases and be offered on international tender for each phase. The first tender, for the entire infrastructure, will be called in late 1980 and will be valued at about JD 10 million.

Though the second phase includes an extensive sports city and housing for faculty and students, the first phase by far encompasses more of the physical nucleus of the campus. In terms of building area, the university project is the largest construction job undertaken in Jordan, calling for over half a million square metres of floor space. When fully operating, the university will accommodate 20,000 students and offer housing for 10,000 on campus.

Phase one includes the infras-

tructure for the 2,600-acre campus, the academic "spine" with the faculties of engineering, medical sciences, arts and sciences and agriculture and veterinary medicine, a 628-bed teaching hospital, a 5-megawatt nuclear research centre and power station, a 100-bed hotel, and the social spine of the campus — a complex of buildings running east-west in two rows, with a 100-metre-wide circular forum at the centre.

The social spine will house the student centre, administrative offices, computer centre, university press, library, an Islamic cultural centre with a mosque, library and huge lecture hall, a natural history museum, a 200-seat planetarium, a full scale shopping centre with a barber shop and a beauty parlour, a 500-seat movie theatre, recreation halls for television, bowling, ping pong and billiards, a 2,000-seat cafeteria and a 500-seat restaurant.

There will also be a civic centre with a 2,500-seat auditorium for stage performances and a 500-seat conference hall.

The infrastructure includes all roads and parking areas, complete electric power grid with substations and outdoor lighting, a communications system including telex services, and an elaborate water supply system. Solar energy will be used to heat water, and a reservoir will be built to collect water for domestic and irrigation use.

A sewerage treatment and composting plant will recycle water for irrigation in the faculty of agriculture's experimental fields, and the sewerage sludge will be mixed with refuse and made into fertiliser. The main gate area will also be built during this phase and will include bus terminals and a petrol station.

When completed Yarmouk University's new campus facilities promise to be among the most modern and well designed in the Middle East.

Distortion

THE MIDDLE EAST problem is in danger of being seriously distorted by the machinations of the two superpowers on one level, and of Egypt and Israel on another.

It is the core of that problem — the Palestinian question which risks being distorted as Egypt and Israel proceed with their timetable for "normalisation" of relations, and as the United States and the Soviet Union appear bent on a confrontation that in all likelihood will be consummated in this region.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat concluded their latest summit at Aswan with an agreement to press ahead with establishing mutual diplomatic communications links by the end of this month, while at the same time agreeing to continue disagreeing on the question of "autonomy" and all other issues relating to the Palestinian question.

Meanwhile, faced with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the continuing hostage drama in Iran, the United States feels itself daily more compelled to make some sort of response, and the noises from Washington are growing ever more menacing. President Carter has been heard thinking aloud on the need for some sort of armed American intervention to "secure the Gulf oil fields and oil routes."

No-one, least of all the countries of the Middle East themselves, can take much comfort from these developments. After a year when it seemed that the time just might have arrived for a concerted initiative aimed at achieving a just resolution of the Middle East conflict, provided the Arab states could build on the solidarity of Baghdad and Tunis, the rug seems to have been pulled out from under us.

The Egyptian-Israeli alliance always presented a threat in its capacity simultaneously to reward Israel for its occupation and settlement policies and remove the strongest Arab factor from the power equation; nevertheless, the United States, despite (and perhaps as a result of) its one-sided sponsorship of the Camp David process, seemed to be moving towards a realisation of both what the real requirements for a meaningful Middle East peace are and who America's friends in the Middle East really are and what must be done to satisfy their yearning for peace and, yes, stability.

The key, once again, is a just resolution of the Palestinian problem. It will be cruelly ironic if — God forbid — we do witness in the coming weeks or months a major Big Power confrontation in this area — only to discover, at the end of the day, that whatever "strategic" gains, or losses, are recorded, the Palestinians and their Arab brethren remain in their present state of dispossession, disenfranchisement, dispersal and dissatisfaction. That would be a tragedy which could only lead to even greater tragedy in the future.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: It is natural that the Egyptian president try to seize every possible opportunity and utilise every regional or international event to get out of the dilemma he has led Egypt into since the beginning of the so-called "peace process".

To achieve this end, Sadat has adopted the policy of going to the extreme, whether in Egypt's relations with the enemy or in its relations with regional and international forces.

When the U.S. administration studies the possibility of asking for military facilities from Egypt and Israel, the Egyptian president will hurry to emphasise his preparedness to grant Washington such facilities, even if it does not ask for them — thus showing his extreme "generosity".

What can be concluded is that this policy does not mean to serve the visible objectives, which the Egyptian regime tries to hide behind, but rather aims at breaking through the circle of isolation in which it lives, to distract the attention of the Egyptian people from the realities of the entanglement into which they have been led.

Sadat seems not to have learnt a lesson from the successive failures of his policy, and he still needs more lessons to realise the impossibility of dealing with the fates of nations with the logic of an amateur actor.

AL DUSTOUR: Despite the clarity of the purpose of His Majesty King Hussein's current tour of the Arabian peninsula, foreign news agencies, with the purpose of showing the seeds of division and conspiracy, have tried to read into the tour dimensions which could not be included in this critical stage of the history of the region.

Jordan's position is well-known and public. Jordan aims at establishing Arab solidarity for the purpose of mobilising Arab potentials and capabilities for the service of national and pan-Arab interests.

That the King is currently paying a visit to some of the countries in the Arabian Peninsula that possess the largest oil reserves in the world means that he realises the dangers threatening those countries and the effect that any external aggression against or threat to them would have on the Arab countries confronting Zionist aggression.

The central issue for Jordan is Palestine and Israeli expansionist aggression in the region, which constitutes the major threat to Arab existence.

Therefore, any attempt to divert the attention of some Arab countries to secondary issues lessens Arab ability to face the serious danger Israel poses to Arab individuals and land.

His Majesty King Hussein's mission gets its pan-Arab dimension through his emphasis on Arab solidarity, building up Arab strength and rejecting any external military intervention that threatens the independence of the people of the area and diverts their attention from their first enemy — Israel.

WHAT'S GOING ON

German Film

The Goethe Institute presents a film by Arthur Maria Rabenalt entitled "Der Letzte Walzer" (1953) starring Curd Jurgens, O.E. Hasse and Eva Bartok. The film is in black and white, with "Jbitu" in English. It begins at 8:00 p.m.

Audio-Visual Presentation

The French Cultural Centre presents an audio visual spectacle on the French song, including the first part of a documentary on the young French song. The programme starts at 4:00 p.m.

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Local and foreign contractors working in the field of housing (industrialised systems or conventional) are invited to submit their qualification documents for the Abu Nuseir Project, not later than February 16th, 12 noon, to the Housing Corporation.

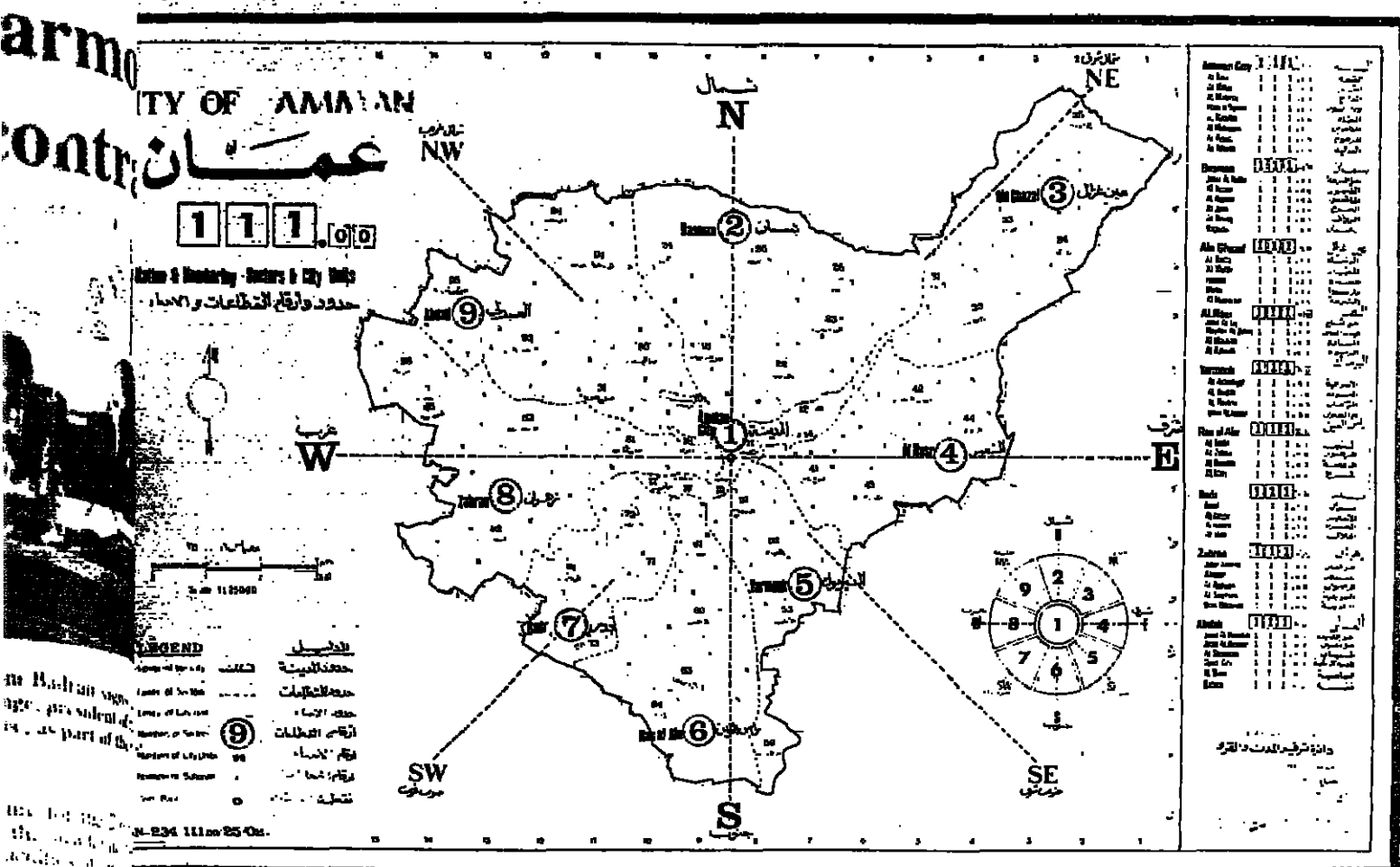
Scope of work:

The complete stages of the project consist of about (6,100) dwellings with all necessary infrastructure and public buildings. For the first stage, the contractors will be constructing, according to their capacity, a minimum of two and a maximum of six lots of housing, each lot containing between 392 and 507 dwellings, total 2,667 dwellings, to be erected within 2 years. The contractor has to act as a general contractor for a turn-key job including part of the infrastructure. Applications to be exclusively on the official application forms, available at the Housing Corporation, Jabal Amman, near 3rd Circle, Amman, against an unrefundable amount of JD 25.

These documents will be used to prequalify the contractors for all stages of the project. Some plans and a maquette may be inspected at the Housing Corporation.

Eng. H. Nabul
Director General of Housing Corporation

هذه هي الصورة الأصلية



Map of Amman showing the nine sectors. Their names are familiar but the actual areas they represent are not the same as at present. The maps showing each building and its number have been made for Amman City and Abdali sectors, representing over half Amman's population.

For most of Amman Numbering system set to go

By Thomas Crouwell
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 12 — The long-delayed implementation of a numbering system for Jordan's streets, towns and cities is a significant step closer this week with the delivery to the Municipality of more than 100 maps of more than 100 towns and villages to put up numberplaquees and streets in Amman, now up to the municipality to put up the numberplaquees and signs in preparation for the office Department and other ministries to put the maps into use.

The mapping of Jordan — its cities, towns, villages and towns — has been in progress for a year. The work is being done by the Department of Municipalities and Towns, which is up in the Ministry of Municipal and Environmental Affairs. The lack of any type of system for numbering in Jordan is being done by the department as a to create a comprehensive map from scratch. The overall map is now being worked out in the drawing up of maps of the country, and cities into areas that fit a pattern that can easily be named for a computer. A given area, be it the whole of a particular city, is divided into nine subareas organized in the shape of a wheel with 1 at the hub, 2 in the 12 position, with higher numbers arranged in clockwise order, ending in 9 in the 10 position. Although natural numbers don't always allow for the application of this form, no disruption to the overall map as long as the number of is no more than nine.

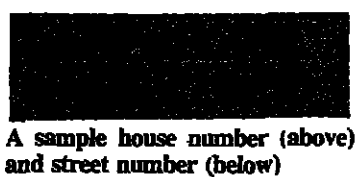
The West Bank being divided and incorporated as sectors 10 and 11 of the "wheel" for the country as a whole has nine divisions, with the 10 region as the hub — 1. The department has up general maps showing the regions of Jordan, the towns within them and the towns within the subregions. It has mapped the nine sectors of the 12 major cities: a, Zarqa, Irbid, Ruseifa, a, Salt, Ramtha, Sweileh, Seer, Aqaba, Karak and the sector of the wheel is wheel in itself for further maps are drawn up to all demanded of a specific example, subdivisions of of the national wheel that not exclusively desert need division, as there are no nations of population large to comprise a town or village would require further own — into sectors or

The director of the department, Mr. Khosrof A. Mudabber, told the Jordan Times that he expected the remaining mapping of Amman to be completed during 1980. The department has been delayed by having to wait for the municipality to deliver plans of areas in the city where changes in street routes are still being made.

Mr. Mudabber, who is qualified to be called Jordan's "Mr. Maps", has a long history of work in this field, beginning with the Palestine Mapping Service in 1942. In 1948 he set up the Geographic Survey in the Jordanian army, then the Arab Legion. In 1974 he established the National Geographic Centre. He retired from the army as a brigadier general in 1975 because of ill health. He was then asked to head the new Department of Numbering Cities and Towns.

A visit to the department near the Fifth Circle is a real treat in map-starved Jordan. The walls are covered with large, carefully drawn maps and diagrams of the new system. The office is alive with the hum of work that all the staff obviously consider of value to their country.

The only complaint made there is that the staff of 15 is barely half of what is needed, and the funds from the ministry only add up to a third of what is requested. Mr. Mudabber pointed out that the work was also hampered, as is the case in so many Jordanian institutions, by the leaving of personnel



A sample house number (above) and street number (below)

he trains for more lucrative positions abroad. The numbering system that Jordan is instituting was originally developed for UNICEF. It allows for the full identification of an address through a single number. This number will not only simplify the processing of mail, where everything will be done by computer, but also be used for taxation, the compilation of population and building statistics and so on. Post office boxes will be renumbered according to the new system.

An interesting application of the nine-sector wheel has been made to the Middle East region as a whole, with Mecca serving as the hub. Mr. Mudabber said this is only an idea at present (a map on the department's wall shows the details) but the scheme may be proposed to the Arab League at a later date.

Other nice additions the new system allows include the use of four different colours to set off the signs for city blocks, and a colour code for speed limits: red for 80 km an hour, brown for 60, blue for 50 and green for 40. Signs

would be pointed in these colours and maps drawn with them to show the speed permitted on any given road.

Interestingly, all the numerals in the new system are Arabic — those used in the West. This will not only facilitate the use of computers, but also help Jordan integrate with the international flow of mail. Already students in the Postal Training School are learning to use the numbers, and the map-makers hope the Ministry of Education will formally adopt Arabic numerals in the future. (They are taught in schools as being the original numerals used in the Arab World, but are not used as the basis for arithmetic.) The use of Arabic numerals will also do away with the confusion between the numerals "2" and "3", and the evasiveness of "U".

The "postpersons" (men and women) who will be delivering mail to the door once the numbers are up and the system goes into operation (Mr. Mudabber estimates that might be later this year) will be referring to a single composite number on the envelopes. For example, the number III.86.34.32 indicates that the receiver of the mail lives in region 1, sub-region I, district I (III) is Amman in sector 8, unit 6, subunit 3, block 4 and parcel 22. This number will also be fixed to the building.

Changes such as the number of buildings in a block can be easily handled by the system, which has virtually unlimited flexibility.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	25	14,000	14,000	14,000
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	150	5,050	5,050	5,050
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	1,400	1,500	1,430	1,500
Arabian Seas Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 5,000	400	9,600	9,600	9,600
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	500	12,000	12,000	12,000
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	46,988	1,420	1,420	1,420
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	700	1,550	1,550	1,550
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	400	2,100	1,910	1,910
Arab Bank Co.	JD 10,000	140	90,000	90,000	90,000
Petra Bank	JD 10,000	110	15,500	15,500	15,500
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	100	12,500	12,500	12,500
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1,980	3,700	3,650	3,700
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	1,900	2,980	2,930	2,930
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	5800	0,880	0,880	0,880
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	4,220	1,420	1,420	1,420
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	106	24,600	24,550	24,550
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	2,000	1,560	1,550	1,550
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	6,600	1,000	0,990	1,000
Arab Financial Corporation (Jordan)	JD 10,000	200	10,650	10,500	10,650
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	64	20,450	20,400	20,450
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	700	1,250	1,250	1,250
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	200	0,790	0,790	0,790
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	7,447	0,880	0,850	0,880
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	1,100	1,010	1,000	1,000
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	200	1,970	1,970	1,970
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	2,090	9,450	9,300	9,310

Total Volume Traded on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1980: JD 161,129

Total number of shares traded: 85,520

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1987	JD 10,000	50	500	10,010	10,010

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ACOR launches fund drive

By Steven Ross
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 14 — Over 100 people from the government and the academic and business communities of the United States and Jordan last night attended a reception held in the ballroom of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel by the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR). The reception, which was also attended by Their Royal Highnesses Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and Princess Sarvath, initiated a campaign to raise funds for a permanent building for ACOR, which since its founding in 1968 has had to rent space for its activities.

After a brief speech by Prince Hassan, in which he expressed his own support of the effort and the good wishes of His Majesty King Hussein, the gathering heard from Dr. Philip King, the president of ACOR's parent body, the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR), and from United States Ambassador to Jordan Nicholas Veliotis. ACOR's director, Dr. James Sauer, then gave a presentation of ACOR's history and plans for the future.

ACOR was founded in 1968 as the representative in Jordan of ASOR, through which scholars from ASOR's 150-plus member institutions in the U.S., Canada and Australia could concentrate on Jordan's history and archaeology, especially those of the East Bank.

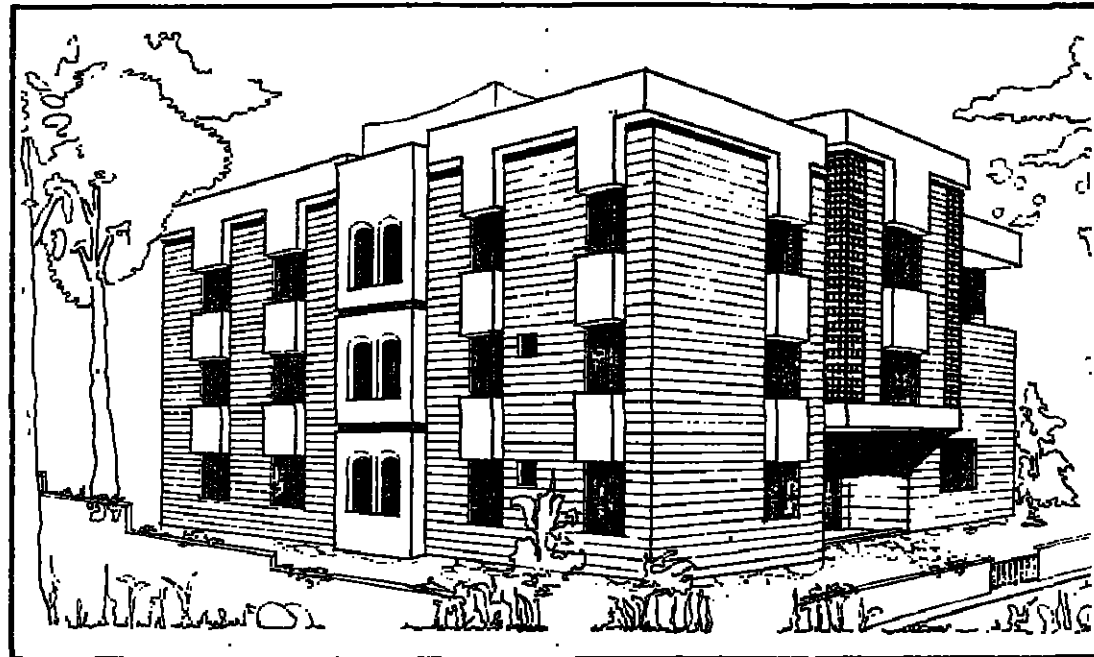
Its field of activity is now broadening, and Dr. Sauer said he hopes soon to be carrying on operations both in Syria and Saudi Arabia. Conversations are also under way with other countries; ACOR may soon be sponsoring expeditions in the Arabian Gulf region.

Archaeology is not the only field of study pursued at ACOR. It also provides facilities for anthropological studies, Biblical research, historical and, especially, linguistic researches — and, Dr. Sauer added, work in any fields bordering on those mentioned.

ACOR's library, hostel, and workshops are in use year-round by visitors to Jordan, including many who are not from any of ASOR's member institutions.

Each year a foreign scholar comes to ACOR as an Albritt Fellow, funded by a grant from ASOR. The centre also has an Annual Professor, usually a professor on sabbatical leave from some college or university. Starting this year, ACOR is hosting students at the doctoral level who come with a grant from the United States National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). There is one NEH fellow this year and, starting in 1981, there will be two every year.

In addition to the research activities taking place at the centre, ACOR is involved with the publication of the results of such work, and with keeping Jordan in



The tentative design for the exterior of the planned new American Centre for Oriental Research

contact with the American and Canadian academic scenes through ASOR's annual meetings and occasional lecture tours. ACOR also serves as a cultural and educational centre in Amman, through classes taught at the University of Jordan by ACOR directors, and classes at the centre open to the public.

Since 1968, 75 archaeological campaigns have been mounted in Jordan through ACOR (this figure includes multiple seasons of excavation at the same site). There are now somewhere between 15 and 20 projects operating. Dr. Sauer said, including numerous surveys. "So much of Jordan is virgin, unknown territory," he said, adding that over 95 percent of the sites found in the area of new surveys were previously unknown.

From 1968 until 1977, ACOR was located in a small one-storey house near the Third Circle on Jabal Amman. Being forced to leave that building, the institution moved to its present location, a rented two-storey building near the Sixth Circle. Although larger

than the first building, the present one has already been outgrown, and Dr. Sauer cited "landlord problems" as an additional reason for needing new quarters.

The "very tentative" plans for a new centre building, prepared by Farid A. Habib and Associates of Amman, include a much larger library than the present one, more workspace, an expanded hostel and director's quarters, and two apartments for visiting professors.

The preferred site for the building is in Jabal Amman between the Fourth and Fifth Circles, chosen because of its proximity to the Department of Antiquities, among other reasons.

Citing an estimated construction cost of JD 217,000, plus JD 60,000 for land and equipment, Dr. Sauer said that ACOR — a non-profit institution whose current annual budget is JD 24,000, derived mostly from grants from the U.S. International Communications Agency and ASOR — is trying to raise funds both in the U.S. and in Jordan. ASOR itself, he said, cannot bear the burden, and ACOR has

applied for a "Challenge" grant from NEH — a matching-funds type grant which provides one dollar for every three raised from outside sources. ACOR is virtually assured of getting such a grant, he added, since it fits the stated requirements almost perfectly.

Though the plans may seem ambitious and difficult to realise, Dr. Sauer said it had been determined that "we cannot possibly continue in a rental situation" — and constructing a new building has been chosen as preferable to buying an already existing one.

Contacted during the hour-long reception which followed the speeches, Dr. Sauer expressed optimism on attaining the institution's goals, and said that he hopes to be able to move out of the present building in July 1982 — two years after the current contract expires. In March of this year, he will travel to the United States, seeking further sources of support for the centre's plans.

Anyone wishing to contribute to the new centre can contact Dr. Sauer at ACOR, P.O. Box 2470, Amman.

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Invitation for prequalification of civil works/ Electro-mechanical contractors. (Joint Venture)

Jordan Glass Industries Co. Ltd. intends to construct a sheet glass factory for the production of 12000 - 18000 MT. per year in Ma'an Area.

Designs, drawings & specifications have been already prepared by our consultants B.S.A. of France and SWECO Co. of Sweden.

Jordan Glass Industries Co. Ltd. intends to invite tenders from suitably qualified contractors for the following works :-

A - Civil Works

The work will include :

Excavation, fill, concrete and piled foundations, machinery pits and foundations, metallic structure for drawing machines, furnace foundation and platforms, high fusion chimney, fume stacks, hangers and buildings, canteen, offices, laboratories, work shops, roads, fencing and all civil works associated with plant production line and B.

B - Electro-Mechanical Works

The work will include supply, erection, testing and commissioning of the following :

Complete electronically controlled Batch Plant. Complete machinery and equipment for cold glass section and storage. Services such as: Electricity net work and generators (1000 K.V.), water network with pumps, reservoir, softening plant and cooling tower, fuel, gas, compressed air network and installations, steam generators, ventilation, etc.

This contract could be awarded to companies or joint ventures with sufficient experience to perform the works detailed in items A & B.

In the case of joint ventures the "Lead" contractor shall be the company with experience in industrial project of this type and size.

Contractors interested in being invited for the above works are requested to apply for prequalification and to furnish details of the works which they carried out in the particular fields.

Submissions must include the following information :

- 1 - Company or joint venture, name, address, telex and contact person.
- 2 - Name of parent Co. and / or subsidiary companies and representative in Jordan if any.
- 3 - Annual turnover last financial year and average for last 5 years.
- 4 - Company status (public, joint venture, etc.).
- 5 - Details of all similar projects carried out in past 5 years, identifying with brief details, any projects which exceeded the contractual completion date, were delayed by labour factors, or were subject to arbitration or litigation were terminated before completion or were completed earlier than the contract completion dates.
- 6 - Name and address of client's representative of these projects from whom references can be obtained.
- 7 - Details of all works in which applicant will be engaged concurrently with these contracts including value and completion date.
- 8 - An indication of how the project would be managed identifying key senior personnel.
- 9 - Which would be sub-contracted.
- 10 - Details of major plant and equipment which would be made available for the project, indicating, owned, hired or to be purchased.

Submission of prequalification date shall be deemed to be an unsolicited application to tender for the works and such submission shall not confer any rights whatsoever upon the applicant.

Jordan Glass Industries Co. Ltd. shall have absolute discretion as to the selection of tenderers for the project and shall not be obliged to give any reason for selecting or rejecting any applicant nor enter into any correspondence concerning such matters.

Applications must be submitted in duplicate not later than 15-3-1980 to the following address:

Director General
Jordan Glass Industries Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box 3079
Amman - Jordan

Insurance building
Third Circle
Jabal Amman
Tel. 41882

West Germans lead in tennis championship

ESSEN, Jan. 14 (R)—Title-holders Czechoslovakia suffered their second successive defeat when losing 2-1 to West Germany in the Kings Tennis Cup—Europe's indoor men's team competition—here yesterday. The win kept West Germany at the top of Division One Group 'A' with an unbeaten record after three matches. Rolf Gehring, who beat Tomas Smid 6-4, 6-3, and Uli Pinner, a 7-5, 5-7, 7-5 winner over Ian Lendi, gave the Germans an unbeatable 2-0 lead by taking the singles. Sweden, who secured a surprise win over Czechoslovakia three days ago, inflicted a third successive defeat on Britain in the other Group 'A' match, winning 2-1 in Sheffield with singles wins by Per Hjertqvist and Kjell Johansson. The Soviet Union beat Austria 3-0 in a Group B match in Moscow.

Alan Jones wins Argentine Grand Prix

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 14 (R)—Alan Jones of Australia driving a Williams yesterday won the Argentine Grand Prix, first event of the 1980 Formula One Motor Racing Championship. Nelson Piquet of Brazil in a Brabham finished second and third place went to Keijo Rosberg of Finland driving a Fittipaldi.

West Indies down Australian team

CANBERRA, Jan. 14 (R)—The West Indies warmed up for Wednesday's important one-day cricket international against England with a comfortable win over Australian Capital Territory in a limited overs match here today. A 101-run opening stand between Gordon Greenidge and Desmond Haynes and a brilliant unbeaten 88 by Lawrence Rowe helped the tourists to 261 for four off their 50 overs. The Australian Capital Territory found the target way beyond them. They struggled to 140 for nine off their allotted overs, leaving the West Indies victors by 121 runs. The match took on undue importance for the West Indies after their



one-day international against England in Melbourne on Saturday had been washed out by rain. It was their first match since a one-day clash with Western Australia in Perth last Tuesday.

Keegan looks for another club

HAMBURG, West Germany, Jan. 14 (R)—Kevin Keegan, European footballer of the year, still wants to leave Hamburg at the end of this season even though his hopes of a transfer to Juventus in Italy have been dashed. The 28-year-old Keegan, seemed certain to join Juventus until Italian league club presidents surprisingly voted to retain the country's ban on foreign players last week. Hamburg manager Guenter Netzer said Keegan had his sights set on Spanish club Fc Barcelona and if they lose interest he would return to Britain to join London club Chelsea.

Briton goes ahead in chess tourney

HASTINGS, England, Jan. 14 (R)—Chess grandmaster John Nunn was today poised for the first outright British win in the Hastings International Tournament since 1946. His nearest competitor, Swedish grandmaster Ulf Andersson, fell behind when he had to settle for a draw in his 14th round adjourned game with Briton Jonathan Speelman.

Cricket star criticises apartheid

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 14 (R)—South African cricket star Eddie Barlow said today there was no point in giving evidence to the visiting British fact-finding mission examining apartheid in sport here. "The problem does not lie with sport but with the system," he told reporters. Barlow, captain of Western Province, hit the headlines last week when he said he would never again frequent racially-segregated restaurants because coloured (mixed race) team-mate Omar Henry had been barred from a whites-only restaurant here. Barlow had earlier said that he would see the British mission, headed by former rugby union international Dickie Jeeps of British Sports Council, but only to tell them that nothing had really changed. Today he said there was no point in such a meeting. Sport merely accentuated what was wrong with separate development (apartheid) he said.

Panamanian boxer wins bout

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, Jan. 14 (R)—Roberto Duran of Panama defeated Josef Nsubuga of Uganda in a 10-round welterweight boxing contest here last night. Nsubuga failed to appear for the fifth round. Nsubuga fought back but could not cover up forever and Duran's final telling punch finally dropped him. Duran, who has now won 38 successive fights, was ahead on all three cards after the four rounds. Duran certainly ended talk that he was out of shape and lacked the power and speed he possessed while he ruled the lightweight division from 1972-1978.

Moscow Olympics to go on

LONDON, Jan. 14 (R)—The Olympic Games will go on in Moscow next summer whether or not western countries organise an individual or collective boycott because of the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan, Olympic officials said today. In Lausanne, Monique Berlioux, director of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), when asked to comment on reports that the United States and other governments were considering boycott, said: "There will be no change of venue."

Lord Killanin, the IOC president, said in an interview published yesterday in the Dublin Sunday Press: "It would be physically impossible to change the venue." He noted that in 1974, when the IOC awarded the games to the Soviet Union, "the American Olympic Committee were strongly in support." The Soviet Union has invested heavily, in financial and prestige terms, in the Olympic games in the communist world and any widespread boycott would be a severe propaganda blow.

An even greater problem would be to find housing for 10,000 competitors and officials, plus 7,400 television and write press who are even now completing their accreditation forms. It would be possible to organise in such a short period the television coverage which makes the Olympics such a worldwide spectacle.

England defeat Australia

SYDNEY, Jan. 14 (R)—England scored a thrilling two-wicket victory with seven balls to spare in the one-day cricket international against Australia here today. Reserve pace bowler, Graham Stevenson was the England hero, taking four for 33. Australia folded to 163 all out in 48.4 overs. He then hit 14 winning runs to complete an England recovery after they had been 61 for six. England's win assured them of first place in the round-robin section of the world series limited-over competition which is also being contested by West Indies. Australia's chance of joining England in the final now looks bleak. They have only four points after seven of their eight matches while West Indies have five points from six games.

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You can now find **Holland House** quality products at Khalaf's. These include bacon, ham, sausages, cheese and a variety of pate' de foie gras. Stop in today for these and other fine food imports, Hawoos circle, Jabal Luweibdeh.

To counter increased Soviet involvement in Asia U.S. defence secretary urges Japan to expand defence role

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown today called on Japan to expand its defence role to counter increased Soviet involvement in Asia, informed sources said.

In talks with Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and Defence Minister Enji Kubota, Mr. Brown said that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and its support of Vietnam in Kampuchea posed grave dangers to world peace.

Mr. Brown, stopping here after a week-long visit to China for talks on U.S. military cooperation with Peking, sought Japanese support for military expansion in what a defence agency spokesman said was the first such direct request by a U.S. official.

A senior official travelling with the Brown party said Mr. Brown wanted Japan to consider reshaping its limited strategic role by rais-

ing the percentage of gross national product it now spends on defence—0.9 per cent or some \$9.3 billion, and by assuming greater responsibilities in Northeast Asia.

Official Japanese sources quoted Mr. Kubota as replying that his agency would continue its efforts to maintain defence spending levels, saying that this year's figure represented a 6.5 per cent rise in the face of an overall, belt-tightening government budget.

The sources said that Mr. Ohira promised to study the idea, taking into account the international situation and the economy as well as the need for a consensus among the Japanese people. Japan has had an anti-war constitution since its defeat in World War Two.

Mr. Ohira also expressed the hope that the Afghanistan issue would be resolved at the United Nations, the sources said.

Mr. Brown, who leaves for home later today, said that the United States and China were in virtual agreement on strategy and his talks had laid the groundwork for developing new defence relations between the two countries.

The defence secretary also prodded Japan into supporting U.S. political and economic moves in retaliation for Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan and against Iran for holding U.S. diplomats hostage in Tehran.

Japanese sources said that Mr. Brown told the prime minister it would be helpful if Japan provided aid to Pakistan, Afghanistan's neighbour.

Mr. Brown said yesterday that he was sure that China, which has a defence and arms pact with Pakistan, would be assisting Pakistan "in various ways" with the United States.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito told reporters that Mr. Brown did not specify any target figure for Japan's defence effort during his 50-minute meeting with Mr. Ohira.

Japanese sources said Mr. Brown said that President Carter was seeking to raise U.S. defence spending by 4.5 per cent a year in real terms, after accounting for inflation.

In pressing Japan for higher military spending, he also cited increases planned by NATO members in the three per cent annual range and said their levels of expenditure on defence represented some three to four per cent of overall gross national product, the sources said.

Patriotic Front co-leader goes into hiding after Salisbury rally

SALISBURY, Jan. 14 (R) — Guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo flew home to a hero's welcome from 120,000 ecstatic black followers and was hustled off into hiding in case he was killed by angry white Rhodesians.

Mr. Nkomo, 62-year-old father of the black nationalist struggle in Rhodesia, is considered a top assassination target for many whites who waged a seven-year bush war against his forces to stave off black rule.

When the Patriotic Front co-leader flew home from three years' exile in Zambia yesterday, his own personal bodyguard and British and Rhodesian security men closed in around him to ward off a sniper's bullet.

Then he was whisked by helicopter to a noisy, colourful rally by his supporters in the Salisbury black township of Highfield. The crowd, one of the biggest ever assembled in Rhodesia, was well over twice the size of a similar meeting arranged by outgoing premier Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Afterwards the burly guerrilla chief was driven to a secret destination. Police sources said even his driver did not know where he was going before the start of the journey.

Rhodesian farmer used lion to keep guerrillas at bay

WEDZA, Rhodesia, Jan. 14 (R) Rhodesian farmer Norman Travers found a unique way of deterring guerrillas during the country's seven years of war. He kept a lion as a pet.

The animal, named Cassius, headed a "security team" which included Maggie the hippo, Dudley the warthog, a pair of leopards, a vulture—and a crocodile.

Together they gave the Travers' home better protection than high wire fences or guns.

Almost all the other farms in the area, south of Salisbury, were attacked by guerrillas. But at the Travers' homestead the peace was disturbed only by an occasional growl from Cassius as he and Dudley played together on the lawn.

Mr. Travers began collecting wildlife five years ago and has now opened a private game park. Some of the animals, those he regards as his special pets, are kept around the house.

Mr. Travers' wife, Jill, is not as enthusiastic as her husband about the animals. Dudley recently ploughed through her house, ripping apart the furniture with his sharp tusks and smashing pots and pans in the kitchen.

He has been consigned to a pen as punishment. So, too, has Cassius, who disgraced himself by leaping playfully at the wife of the Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland as she took an early-morning stroll.

Mr. Travers kept the crocodile in the swimming pool for a while but he has now been removed to more distant parts. Also exiled is an elephant which barged through a high garden wall and across a flowerbed as Mrs. Travers was sitting with friends on the lawn.

But the vulture is still there, and together with two eagles sits by the dining room window tapping on the glass as the Travers family eat their meals.

The approach to the Travers' home is enough to put off any stranger. The main gate carries a sign saying "Beware of the lion", and if that is not sufficient the inner gate carries the words "Beware of the leopard".



Mrs. Gandhi with son Sanjay after election victory (Gamma photo)

Mrs. Gandhi announces new-look government to tackle India's problems

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14 (R)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took office today and announced a new-look government to tackle India's formidable economic and law and order problems.

Sworn in with Mrs. Gandhi, 62, were 14 cabinet ministers and seven junior ministers, most of whom joined the national government for the first time.

None of Mrs. Gandhi's closest associates during her 21-month emergency rule, which ended with her defeat in the 1977 general election, was included in the new government, nor was her younger son Sanjay.

Mrs. Gandhi, back in power after a landslide victory last week in a mid-term poll, has promised "a government that works."

She said her first priorities would be to improve what she called a grave economic and law and order situation.

A veteran politician but a newcomer to the national government, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, 58, is the new external affairs minister.

His first foreign visitor will be British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, expected in New Delhi on Wednesday to discuss the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Opposition leaders said Mrs. Gandhi was tilting India's non-alignment policies towards Moscow after New Delhi announced that it accepted Moscow's assurances that Soviet troops were sent

to Afghanistan at the request of the Kabul government and would withdraw when asked to go.

Mr. Rao, who comes from southern Andhra Pradesh, was one of four former state chief ministers appointed to the government.

No ministers were immediately named for defence, industry, labour, petroleum, health and communications.

Mr. R. Venkataraman, a former member of the national planning commission and Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party chief spokesman on economic affairs when she was in opposition, was appointed finance minister.

Mr. Venkataraman, 72, played a major part in the industrial development of the southern state of Tamil Nadu when he was a minister in the state government. His first task in his new role will be to prepare the budget for the financial year starting in April.

The new home affairs minister, Mr. Giani Zail Singh, a former chief minister of northern Punjab state, is expected to set up a special police force to check religious and caste violence, which has been increasing in the past few months.

The new law minister, Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, a former high court judge, said he was committed to

scrapping special courts which the Janata Party government set up last year to try Mrs. Gandhi for alleged offences during her emergency rule.

Mrs. Gandhi faces three criminal charges, each carrying a maximum sentence of seven years imprisonment, and her son involved in at least a dozen cases.

Mr. V.P. Sathe, one of Mrs. Gandhi's most vocal defenders in parliament when she was expelled from the lower house (Lok Sabha) and prosecuted while in opposition, is the new information minister.

A former chief minister of the northern farming state of Haryana, Mr. Rao Birendra Singh was appointed agriculture minister, a key post in a country where 80 per cent of the population of 650 million live in rural areas, ha in poverty.

Tito's doctors say operation 'has not given desired effect'

BELGRADE, Jan. 14 (R)—Yugoslav President Tito doctors said today that a surgery operation on blood vessels in his left leg at the weekend had not been as successful as hoped.

In a medical bulletin carried in the official news agency Tanjug, panel of eight medical professors said the general state of the 87-year-old president's health was good and that his post-operative recovery was going normally.

But they added in their follow-up statement: "The surgery operation on blood vessels in the left leg, despite a temporary improvement, has not given the desired effect."

President Tito is undergoing treatment in the cardio-vascular section of the main hospital in the northwestern city of Ljubljana where he had the operation.

Today's medical bulletin came as a surprise since official word in Belgrade said only short, before that the president was recovering well and without complications.

Officials here said the operation was to clear a blockage in artery. They said the surgery created a new duct as a bypass. Doctors decided on the operation after the failure of medication and hydrotherapy to so the problem.

Well-informed sources said today that Marshal Tito, who in December appeared in fine physical shape, would now need to rest and recuperate from operation.

New drug could radically alter treatment of cancer

LONDON, Jan. 14 (R)—A Spanish doctor has discovered a new drug, which if further tests prove positive, could radically alter the treatment of cancer, a medical expert said today.

The first results of the work of Dr. Mario Gosalvez have just been published in an authoritative British medical magazine, the Lancet.

The drug, called thiopropine, works on the new principle of converting cancer cells back to normal instead of killing them.

"If the observations are true, then this is probably the most significant advance since the discovery of methotrexate in 1948," said a cancer expert who declined to be named. Methotrexate is a drug which has been successfully used in the treatment of leukaemia.

But another specialist added a note of caution. "These first results are very interesting but the drug needs further testing before we can positively judge its effectiveness," he said.

Dr. Gosalvez sought a drug which would prevent cancer cells from multiplying and forming a lump when they came into contact with other cells. Normal cells stop increasing in number when they touch one another.

He found after several tests that a synthetic substance with the chemical name thiopropine stopped the cancer cells multiplying in laboratory experiments in the Clinica Puerta de Hierro in Madrid.

But further tests on animals had no effect, so Dr. Gosalvez tried the drug on humans with the assistance of Dr. Antonio Brugarolas at a hospital in the northwestern Spanish city of Oviedo.

It was used on 32 patients and 14 responded, six with complete remissions of the disease. There were no apparent side-effects.

Most of the patients who responded had squamous cancer of the head or neck but three were suffering from lung, kidney and breast cancer. When the patients stopped taking the drug, the cancers reappeared.

Thiopropine, although being treated cautiously by British cancer experts, could be particularly important because the only treatment for squamous cancer is surgery or radiotherapy.

The European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer, an association of clinical cancer researchers, is now planning a more thorough test of the drug.

Self-help: Meeting basic human needs

In Lusaka, Zambia, squatters built their own homes and landscaped their plots. An estimated two-thirds of the Third World's homes are built and occupied by the owners. After food, shelter is the most basic human need, if only because other needs are satisfied in relation to the home: food preparation and storage, child care and education, health, social life and often work.

The example of Lusaka reflects a growing wave of self-reliance in development. The 1980s may well come to convince most policy-makers that the key to meeting basic human needs in the Third World is the participation of individuals and communities in local problem-solving. It is this "grassroots" concept that is to be woven into regional, national, and even international development plans.

The focus on meeting basic human needs as the overwhelming goal of development stems from the bitter experience that mere economic growth—no matter how substantial and protracted—does not necessarily trickle down to the people who should stand to benefit most from it: the poor half of the Third World.

In addition, the sheer transfer of sophisticated knowhow to backward regions does not guarantee development. It suffices to watch bedouins pitching their tents at the doorsteps of apartment blocks built for them by the government and sheltering their goats inside the buildings, to acknowledge the limits to which the "wonders of technology" can be assimilated within one generation.

All this was poignantly summed up by Brazil's former President Medici who, when asked how his country was doing, used to reply wryly: "Brazil is doing alright, thank you, but not so the Brazilian people."

This is partly so because the rural people who constitute the majority of the Third World population tend to be bypassed by financial aid and technical assistance. This causes, in addition, floods of migration to urban centres that can neither provide their swelling masses with employment nor satisfy other basic needs. Local problem-solving as the key to development must, therefore, start in the rural areas.

Throughout the ages, the struggle to obtain enough food has absorbed the daily energies of people. No developing country can blindly copy successful recipes of food production, but they might certainly be inspired to home-grown solutions of meeting basic needs. For example, Third World nations may learn a lesson from Taiwan's successful "land-to-the-tiller" programme which, in one generation, doubled the number of farm families.

Surveys undertaken by the U.S. Agency for International Development in Brazil, Colombia, India, Guatemala, Mexico, the Philippines and South Korea indicate that small owner-operated farms enjoy a higher rate

of productivity per hectare than large farms. Under certain circumstances, small-scale owner-operated farms may be induced to form cooperatives.

In the socialist countries, there is an awakening to the fact that private farm plots are more productive than collective agriculture. In China, for instance, one fourth of the people produce their own vegetables and much of their own meat (pigs, poultry). In America, an estimated 30 per cent of the population raise fruits and vegetables wherever possible, partly to offset the rising cost of foodstuffs.

It comes, therefore, as no surprise that many Third World governments have come to stress home vegetable-growing as a means of improving nutrition. Jamaica's "Grow your own food" campaign, for example, doubled the proportion of home-grown food in many rural regions in just over a decade. Thus, rural Jamaicans spend proportionately less income on food and, in the process, reduce the incidence of malnutrition.

Food

Shelter

It is a deeply ingrained desire to own one's home on one's own land. This explains why in Mexico 60 per cent, and in India 80 per cent, of the conventional homes—no matter how poor—are owner-occupied, and that an estimated 65 per cent of all homes in the Third World are built by private initiatives and efforts.

Shelter lends itself eminently to

The 1980s may well come to convince the world's policy-makers that the key to meeting basic human needs in the Third World is the participation of individuals and communities in local problem-solving.

"do-it-yourself". The 300,000 houses in Chile's "Hogar de Cristo" were built from prefabricated wooden parts by squatters to replace their cardboard and sheetmetal shelters.

In Iran's Lorestan community, the usual mud-and-brick dwellings were built, but they are connected to collective latrines detached from the living quarters. Using mud and brick as basic materials, an Egyptian architect has added bitumen, paraffin emulsion, and asphalt to pour moisture from seeping up from the ground.

Health

China's rural "barefoot doctors" and urban "worker doctors" provide basic health care, both preventive and curative. They diagnose and treat common diseases, run village health centres, and disseminate birth control information without assistance. They use indigenous herbal medicines as well as modern techniques.

Tanzania's government provides the Ujamaa communal villages with dispensaries staffed by medical helpers and supported by fellow villagers.

These examples reflect the importance of self-reliance in meeting basic health needs. It demands a fundamental rethinking of the relationships between communities and their health services, the involvement of paramedics and nonprofessionals, and the role of women where they are presently barred by taboos and prejudice from giving such help.

Cuba employs housewives and retired women who have minimal

training to check hygiene, and minor illness of pregnant women and children.

Other needs

The other basic needs most frequently acknowledged are thing and education. And what is not immediately evident wood constitutes a basic need: a vital raw material for shelter fuel. Wood is also often required to make ploughs, build farm implements, fences, paper, handicrafts.

Another basic need that is underestimated is water. Botswana, for instance, a country whose territory is largely covered by the Kalahari desert, hot currency and common great are called pula—rain, a commodity.

Botswana's recent discovery of a huge diamond mine catapulted the nation into the modern age, but is insufficient to defray the cost of pumping crystal clear waters of Okavango across the Kalahari deserts where most inhabitants live.

Although self-help and community spirit may not be Botswana with adequate water goes a long way to satisfy needs. It is therefore not that development decisions made as close to the grass as possible. Financial and technical assistance from abroad, now how important, should be mental in mobilising resources and talents, rather superimposing an alien development.

IDRC feature



Harold Brown

World News Briefs

ROME, Jan. 14 (R)—Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga reshuffled his cabinet today, following the resignation on health grounds of Foreign Minister Franco Maria Malfatti. Former defence minister Attilio Ruffini stepped up to Mr. Malfatti's post and Mr. Adolfo Sarti assumed the defence portfolio. The moves meant promotion for Mr. Clelio Darida, 52, a former mayor of Rome who takes ministerial office for the first time. He was appointed minister for relations with Parliament, Mr. Sarti's previous job. Mr. Malfatti, also 52, who suffered a heart attack last year, resigned at the weekend when it became clear that cabinet duties were over-taxing his health. The new ministers were sworn in at the presidential palace this morning.

KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 14 (R)—Martial law authorities have ordered that the widow and daughter of executed Pakistani prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto should be detained for another three months. The order was made soon after Mrs. Begum Nusrat Bhutto and her daughter Benazir appeared in court in Karachi to challenge the original decision of the martial law government last Oct. 16 to hold them without trial. The two women, who lead Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), were put under house arrest along with other politicians when General Zia-ul-Haq announced that he was cancelling planned general elections and banning all political activity. Mrs. Bhutto told reporters at the court hearing that if she were free to speak publicly she would send a congratulatory message to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, whose party last week won an overwhelming victory in India's general elections. Mrs. Bhutto's husband normalised relations between the two countries and held a summit meeting with Mrs. Gandhi after the 1971 Bangladesh war. Earlier this year Mrs. Gandhi expressed sympathy for Mrs. Bhutto and her daughter after General Zia's crackdown.

BANGKOK, Jan. 14 (R)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim plans to visit Thailand in early February for talks on the Kampuchean refugee situation with Thai leaders and relief agency officials, well-informed sources said today. They said firm dates had not been set because developments in the Iran or Afghanistan crises could change the secretary-general's plans. But at the moment he was scheduled to visit New Delhi for the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) conference, which will be held from Jan. 21 to Feb. 8, and then come on to Bangkok. Official Thai sources said he would meet Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan and Air Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, a minister at the prime minister's office in charge of refugee affairs. They said the main topics of discussion were expected to be a Thai request for U.N. observers to be stationed along Thailand's tense eastern frontier with Kampuchea and Bangkok's desire to make some border areas safe havens for refugees.

CANBERRA, Jan. 14 (R)—The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan will be one of the main issues during Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira's visit to Australia starting tomorrow, government officials said today. Tokyo's reaction to the Afghan crisis has been more restrained than Canberra's. Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has strongly condemned the Soviet intervention and announced retaliatory measures affecting shipping and transport. "The Japanese have been more cautious in their approach than we have," said an Australian Foreign Ministry spokesman. "We understand their reasons but Australia will put its perceptions of the situation forcefully." The world energy crisis and bilateral trade will also be discussed during Mr. Ohira's visit, the first by a Japanese prime minister to Australia in five years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (R)—President Carter promised last night to cut the federal deficit in half in the 1981 budget about to be presented to Congress. Mr. Carter did not detail how the cut would be achieved, in the face of escalating defence spending and new costs imposed by the suspension of U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union. He raised the point only briefly in a speech at the opening session of the White House conference on small business here. The budget deficit was about \$30 billion in the year just ended—already a sharp reduction from the annual deficit level when Mr. Carter took office. "I have cut the federal deficit by more than half again, and we will keep working towards a balanced budget," he noted that, as a percentage of gross national product, the deficit has already been trimmed during his tenure from 4.6 to 1.2 per cent.

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (R)—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will pay official visits to Singapore, the Philippines, India and Saudi Arabia starting on Jan. 23, a spokesman for his office said today. Former West German chancellor Willy Brandt said recently that Dr. Kreisky would explore the possibility of a summit meeting to discuss international help for developing countries, but the Austrian chancellor's spokesman declined to comment. Dr. Kreisky returns home on Feb. 4.

